

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A BILL TO MAKE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE PRODUCTS ELECTRONICALLY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, Representatives PRICE, MORELLA, MCHALE, MEEHAN, WHITE and I are introducing a bill that will make CRS products available on a web site accessible by the public. Senators MCCAIN, COATS, FAIRCLOTH and ASHCROFT are introducing the same bill in the Senate.

Under the bill, Issue Briefs, Reports, and Authorization and Appropriation products will be made available 30 days after the first day that the information is made available to Members of Congress through the Congressional Research Service Web site. This delay will make sure that CRS has carried out its primary statutory duty of informing Congress before releasing information to the public. Also, it will allow CRS to verify that its products are accurate and ready for public release.

The bill requires the Director of CRS to make the information available in a practical and reasonable manner. In addition, the public will not be allowed to write responses or research requests directly to CRS. Members of Congress will still be able to make confidential requests which will not be released to the public.

Congress has worked to make itself more open and accessible to the public. I have yet to hear of a strong policy reason why we should not allow the public to access this information. This bill will enable us to further engage the public in the legislative process and fulfill one of our missions as legislators to educate our constituents about the issues that affect our times.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CULP

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Culp, who has served as the President of the Woodland Hills Chamber of Commerce for the past year.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "To laugh often and much: to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children, to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to appreciate beauty, to find the best in others, to leave the world a bit better whether by a healthy child, a garden patch, or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life has breathed easier because you lived. This is to have succeeded."

Mary has dedicated a significant amount of time and energy to improving the standard of

living for citizens in our community. For over a decade, she has played a leadership role in the Woodland Hills Chamber of Commerce.

Mary was selected as Member of the Year in 1987, and since that point she has held a variety of positions, including the Vice President of Membership, Vice President of Programs and the Vice President of Community Affairs. She is also the Director of the Foundation for Pierce College and the founder of a networking organization called the Calabasas Business Link.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring the dedication of Mary Culp. She has worked diligently to improve our community and is a role model for the citizens of Los Angeles.

GLOBAL WARMING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 19, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GLOBAL WARMING AND THE KYOTO SUMMIT

Later this year the United States will participate in an international meeting in Kyoto, Japan to discuss the problem of global warming. Global warming refers to a process by which manmade and natural emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases build up in the Earth's atmosphere and trap radiated heat coming from the Earth's surface. Normally, forests, grasslands and oceans absorb most of these gases and recycle them—so that while global temperatures might fluctuate over time, the overall system would be in balance.

The large-scale industrial development in this country and around the world, particularly in the last 100 years, many be upsetting that natural balance. Scientists believe that man is now generating more greenhouse gases than the environment can handle, thus causing global temperatures to rise. Over the last century the Earth's average surface temperature has increased by about 1 degree Fahrenheit. While one degree may not seem like much, it can mean significant changes in sea levels, crop harvests and weather patterns. For example, sea levels over the last 100 years have risen by 4 to 6 inches, resulting in thousands of miles of lost shoreline around the world.

The issue for U.S. leaders is how to respond to global climate change. Environmentalists and our allies in the industrialized world are urging the U.S. to take the lead in curtailing greenhouse gas emissions, primarily because we generate more of those gases than anybody else. Others say that limiting emissions in this way would have harmful effects on the U.S. economy and U.S. consumers. The challenge is to develop a policy which balances concerns about the global environment with concerns about our economic well-being.

The risks of global warming: Scientists generally agree that manmade emissions have

an impact on the global environment, but are uncertain about the precise effects of human activity over time. They say that the range of possible outcomes is enormous—from modest benefits in some regions to total disaster in others. For example, we know that greenhouse gas emissions are up by 3.4% for 1996, as compared to an 8% combined increase over the previous six years, and that the ten warmest years on record have all occurred since 1980. We don't know, however, how much those manmade emissions contributed to the temperature increase.

The effects of global warming have been well documented, from the shrinking of glaciers and rise in sea levels, to changes in weather patterns. Higher average temperatures mean more evaporation of surface water, causing drought in some areas of the world and abnormally heavy rainfall in other areas. Some scientists predict more dramatic changes in the future. In the Midwest, for example, some are predicting that the Great Lakes will shrink, that the region will experience more unpredictable and violent weather patterns, and that over time Indiana farmers will have to shift to growing wheat and cotton rather than corn and soybeans.

The global debate: There are two sets of issues arising from any plan to curtail emissions of greenhouse gases. The first involves disputes between countries that are industrialized, such as the United States, Japan and Germany, and those that are developing, such as China and India. Industrialized countries account for more than 75% of carbon dioxide emissions, primarily from burning gasoline and other fossil fuels. The United States alone produces 20% of all greenhouse gases, even though we have only 4% of the world's population. Developing countries, in contrast, account for less than 33% of all global emissions, but that figure is expected to reach 50% in the next 10 years. The U.S. takes the position that an agreement to reduce greenhouse gases will be effective only if both the industrialized and developing countries agree to curb future levels of emissions. The developing countries respond that such restrictions will deny them the benefits of future economic growth, and keep their people poor relative to the industrialized world.

The second set of issues relates to how a global agreement would affect the U.S. economy and U.S. consumers. U.S. businesses say that an agreement would force them to adopt expensive pollution control methods, and that those costs would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices on gas, electricity and other goods. The net effect would be to slow economic growth and cut jobs. Environmentalists respond that U.S. industry made similar warnings about passage of the Clean Air Act, and those predictions did not come true. They argue that, despite the Clean Air standards, the U.S. is now enjoying a sustained period of economic growth and has the strongest economy in the world.

President's proposal: The President recently outlined a plan to curb U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases. He has proposed that the U.S. reduce emissions to 1990 levels, but do so over the next 10 to 14 years. European countries were calling for more rapid reductions. The President's plan would earmark \$5 billion in tax cuts and spending to spur energy efficiency and the development of new

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

pollution control technologies, and would insist that developing countries set emission targets as well. Finally, the President proposes to develop a global market-based system to curb emissions, under which countries and businesses can earn "credits" for reducing emissions below targeted levels and sell those credits to countries and businesses which have exceeded their targets. The U.S. uses such a trading system to curb emissions of certain pollutants which cause smog and acid rain.

Conclusion: The scientific consensus is that human activity is having an impact on the environment and Earth's climate. The question, then, is how best to respond. I do not support a "crash" program to reduce these emissions. The sky is not falling, but is slowly filling up with greenhouse gases. I favor a gradual program of reducing emissions that takes special care to protect the economy.

The President's plan, on the whole, is balanced and reasonable. It provides a long lead time for curtailing emissions, invests in energy efficiency and cleaner technologies, and proposes market-based solutions. Since the problem is global, the response must be global, and we should encourage global emissions trading and the participation of all countries, including developing countries.

Forming a proposal to fight global warming is the easy part. The tough part will be selling it to a world that wants us to do more, and to the American people, who are skeptical about the science and the need for action. The debate is only beginning.

REMEMBERING LOUIS J. ADAMIE "MR. SCOREBOARD"

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with our colleagues a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article about a great American and remarkable individual, Mr. Louis J. Adamie. Lou was a valiant warrior and leader in the struggle for justice and equality. His tireless efforts helped to change the Democratic Party and to shape the American political system. Lou also was a grand sportsman and will long be remembered for his contributions to major league baseball. It is my hope that our colleagues will find inspiration in his story titled, "Lou J. Adamie, 83; Was 'Mr. Scoreboard' In Big League Baseball Lore."

LOUIS J. ADAMIE, 83; WAS 'MR. SCOREBOARD'
IN BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL LORE

Louis J. "Mr. Scoreboard" Adamie, a major league baseball scorekeeper in St. Louis for more than four decades, died Saturday (Sept. 13, 1997) at DePaul Health Center in Bridgeton after a long illness. He was 83.

Mr. Adamie, of St. John, worked for both the St. Louis Cardinals and the old Browns baseball teams here for 41 seasons as the scoreboard operator, first at the old Sportsmen's Park and later at Busch Stadium.

In 1940, Mr. Adamie strolled into the old Sportsmen's Park as a teenager, seeking the field announcer's job; instead, he was hired as scoreboard operator, keeping track of every run, pitch and error, not only in St. Louis, but also scores at other major league parks.

Between the 1941 and 1982 seasons, Mr. Adamie kept score and tracked every pitch in 4,350 games, including seven World Series and five All-Star games. The last game he worked was Game 7 of the 1982 World Series.

Sometime in the 1940s, Mr. Adamie took on additional duties as the first press box public-address announcer at a major league park. In the mid-1950s when Anheuser-Busch Cos. Inc. bought the Cardinals, Mr. Adamie became one of the first scoreboard operators in the country to run an animated display board that, in later years, would be common at most major league ballparks.

In 1968, he was inducted into the communications wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., where he remained the only scoreboard operator recognized in Cooperstown. He also was honored by the St. Louis Sports Hall of Fame. In 1994, the Baseball Writers of America awarded him the Harry Mitauer Good Times award for his work in baseball. Mr. Adamie also worked as a broadcaster at WEW radio here, and for many years, he was host of sports talk shows on the radio. He was known for his "Diamond Diary" radio show.

In addition to his baseball work, Mr. Adamie was active in area Democratic politics. From the 1930s to the 1960s, he was secretary of the St. Louis City Democratic Committee, where he helped organize many political campaigns and fund-raising events. Mr. Adamie also was involved in numerous charitable organizations, including being one of the first Globe-Democrat Old Newsboys carriers. He also organized charitable bowling tournaments for the St. Louis area March of Dimes. Mr. Adamie was also active in the Legion of 1000 Men.

Visitation will be from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday at Alexander Funeral Home, 11101 St. Charles Rock Road, St. Ann. A funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday at the funeral home. Burial will be at Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

Among the survivors are his wife of 52 years, Helena Lampe Adamie; and a son, Rick L. Adamie of St. John.

MOUNT VERNON HEIGHTS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this year, the good parishioners of the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church celebrate the church's 100th anniversary. The history of the church is actually longer when we remember that it was in 1892 that its meetings began in the Garden Avenue School. The church became fully organized in 1896 with the Rev. F.B. Kellogg named pastor of the new church. By the following year the congregation had grown so large that it moved to a barn on Bedford Avenue and, on July 4th of that year, the new church was dedicated.

By 1910 the church has become self-supporting and in 1916 construction on the current building was started. The church, a New England colonial design reflecting a post Civil War spirit of unity and self determination, was completed by 1922. Subsequently a sanctuary was added as well as tower chime.

The Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church has always practiced community activism as well as charitable works and community projects, such as its youth seminars and elderly centers.

The Church also is part of the annual pulpit exchanges in which ministers from 19 churches deliver sermons at sister churches.

The Church is justly proud of its fellowship of many denominations and its ministers of

many differing ethnic and social backgrounds. The Rev. Maximilian Bernard Surjadinata, pastor since 1988, was born in Indonesia. I warmly congratulate the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church on its centenary and for its wonderful accomplishments in those hundred years.

CONGRATULATING GIACOMO LEONE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Giacomo Leone of La Salle, Illinois on being named the 1997 recipient of the Illinois Theater Association's Award of Honor. This award is given in honor of individuals for exceptional service to the ITA and the drama profession.

Mr. Leone a speech and drama instructor at Illinois Valley Community College has staged over 70 productions in his 21 years at IVCC, and has been active in the Illinois Theater Association serving as both President and Treasurer. Giacomo Leone's commitment to the arts in Illinois and my district can be witnessed through the countless hours Giacomo spends working on committees, and through his work as a director, playwright and composer at IVCC.

In 1987 and 1988, Giacomo Leone took his act on the road to Northeastern University of Technology in Shenyang in the People's Republic of China. There Giacomo taught English, Business Communication, and social amenities to Chinese graduate students who were going to work in the United States. Mr. Leone also acted as an advisor in foreign languages to the university faculty. During his time in China, Giacomo used his bilingual skills serving as a liaison between the Hong Kong-Illinois office, and the Illinois office in Shenyang.

Through hard work and devotion, Giacomo has shared his love of the stage with audiences and students from Illinois and around the world. From La Salle to Shenyang, Giacomo Leone's impact on the lives of all who know him is not only worthy of recognition by this body, but, his commitment to the arts and our children should act as a model for all.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Mr. Leone's commitment to the arts, his students at IVCC and the local community. At a time when service to the community has become more important than ever in enriching the lives of our children, Giacomo Leone has stepped forward to do his part.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Leone, and I wish him, his wife Beth, and their four children the very best.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MIHRAN AGBABIAN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Mihran Agabian, founding